



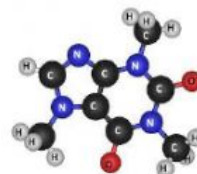
Cluny Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Salem.

Class: 7

Science

Worksheet:8

Tick the correct answers:



1. Keeping a stone in sunlight for few hours is an example for _____.
 - (a) a physical change
 - (b) a chemical change
 - (c) neither physical nor a chemical change
 - (d) combination of physical and chemical changes
2. Beating an egg to make a cake is _____.
 - (a) physical change
 - (b) reversible change
 - (c) chemical change
 - (d) change in state
3. Large crystals of pure substances can be obtained from their solutions by the process of _____.
 - (a) sublimation
 - (b) evaporation
 - (c) melting
 - (d) crystallization
4. Which of the following is not a physical change?
 - (a) crushing of a paper
 - (b) Burning of a paper
 - (c) making boat of a paper
 - (d) melting of butter
5. Which gas is produced when vinegar reacts with baking soda?
 - (a) Hydrogen
 - (b) carbondioxide
 - (c) carbon monoxide
 - (d) oxygen

6. Vanaspathi is obtained from vegetable oils by addition of _____ to the oils.
- (a) oxygen
 - (b) hydrogen
 - (c) carbon di oxide
 - (d) nitrogen
7. The simplest method of preventing rusting of iron is to coat it with oil, grease or paint. The reason being _____
- (a) this layer does not allow iron to come in contact with air.
 - (b) this layer does not allow iron to come in contact with water
 - (c) this layer does not allow iron to come in contact
 - (d) this layer does not allow iron to come in contact with air and water.
8. Cut vegetables turn brown when exposed to air, this is due to _____
- (a) evaporation
 - (b) oxidation
 - (c) neutralization
 - (d) displacement
9. The change of state of a substance from solid to liquid and liquid to gas is _____
- (a) physical change
 - (b) a chemical change
 - (c) combination of a physical and chemical changes
 - (d) none
10. Rusting of iron is _____
- (a) an irreversible chemical change
 - (b) a reversible chemical change
 - (c) an irreversible physical change
 - (d) a reversible physical change

